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1 {York Stenographic Services, Inc.}
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- 2 RPTS BROWN
- 3 HIF344.170
- 4 `THE STATE OF ONLINE GAMING''
- 5 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2013
- 6 House of Representatives,
- 7 Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade
- 8 Committee on Energy and Commerce
- 9 Washington, D.C.

- The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 12:36 p.m.,
- 11 in Room 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Lee
- 12 Terry [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.
- 13 Members present: Representatives Terry, Lance,
- 14 Blackburn, Harper, McKinley, Bilirakis, Johnson, Barton,
- 15 Schakowsky, McNerney, Welch, and Barrow.
- 16 Staff present: Charlotte Baker, Press Secretary; Kirby

- 17 Howard, Legislative Clerk; Nick Magallanes, Policy
- 18 Coordinator, Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade; Gib Mullan,
- 19 Chief Counsel, Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade; Shannon
- 20 Weinberg Taylor, Counsel, Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade;
- 21 Michelle Ash, Democratic Chief Consumer Protection Counsel;
- 22 and Will Wallace, Democratic Professional Staff Member.

23 Mr. {Terry.} Jan is on her way. I am sorry, Ranking 24 Member Schakowsky is on her way and said it was all right to 25 go ahead and start. Before I start my opening statement I 26 want to introduce and thank our witnesses for being here, and 27 so I will go down the list of our witnesses. Mr. Freeman, 28 Geoff Freeman, is President and Chief Executive Officer, 29 American Gaming Association. Then Mr. Andrew Abboud, Vice 30 President of Government Affairs and Community Development at 31 Las Vegas Sands Corporation; John Pappas, Executive Director of Poker Players Alliance; Les Bernal, National Director, 32 33 Stop Predatory Gambling; Kurt Eggert, Professor of Law, Dale 34 Fowler School of Law, Chapman University; and then Rachel 35 Volberg, Ph.D.--I got you two switched--Associate Professor, 36 School of Public Health and Health Sciences at the University 37 of Massachusetts Amherst. And I appreciate you all being 38 here today. In Nebraska, we wouldn't even consider 39 cancelling a hearing for this little, brief flurry that they 40 have here in D.C., or Chicago, my gosh. So we are forging 41 ahead, and I appreciate the fact that all of our witnesses stayed true. And of course, you guys probably got here 42

43 before all the panic ensued anyway. But we appreciate you 44 sticking tight with us. 45 So we will start. Good morning, and welcome all the people here in attendance today. We will be reviewing H.R. 46 47 2666, the Internet Poker Freedom Act sponsored by my colleague on the committee, Mr. Joe Barton. This legislation 48 49 addresses a timely issue, the legality of online gaming, 50 specifically pertaining to Internet poker. 51 Today's hearing title aptly describes why we are here, 52 and I am very interested in the state of online gaming in the 53 United States and think the issue is ripe for Congress to 54 conduct oversight of this matter. Several different factors have led to an environment in the United States where the 55 56 status of online gaming is murky, at best. One, a recent DOJ opinion that reinterpreted the Wire Act opened the door for 57 58 online gaming, except for sports betting, to be hosted on an 59 intrastate basis. This has led to a patchwork of state laws 60 with seven states moving to outlaw online gaming while others 61 have authorized it in different forms, the most expansive being so far New Jersey, which has authorized multiple forms 62 63 of Internet gambling, and of course, Nevada is moving in that

64 same direction. 65 In addition to the patchwork of state laws, a multinational patchwork exists as well. According to a white 66 67 paper by the American Gaming Association, over 85 countries 68 have chosen to legalize Internet gaming to some extent. 69 While the United States has not explicitly legalized it, our 70 citizens still account for about 15 percent of the global 71 revenues to the roughly 2,700 Web sites which host online 72 gaming. This means that Americans are patronizing these 73 offshore Web sites to the tune of over a billion dollars a 74 year, and as if that is not confusing enough, as we will hear 75 today, the American gaming industry also does not seem to be in agreement on a clear path forward for the future of online 76 77 gaming domestically. 78 The issues are very concerning to me. While unfettered 79 online gaming here in the United States is surely not the 80 ideal, absent a clear mandate from Congress, we risk exposing our constituents to an environment of a race to the bottom, 81 82 which could present itself. It is my hope that hearings such as this one will shed light on what logical steps Congress 83 84 can take to address this growing dilemma. While I understand

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    and agree that Congress should not trample on the rights of
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    states, I believe it is critical that we gain an
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    understanding for the integrity of the different state
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    standards, how this affects the citizens of other states and
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    what the role of the Federal Government should be in the
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    future of domestic online gaming.
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         I am pleased to say that we will be hearing from a
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    balanced panel of experts today, and I stress balanced
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    because in planning this hearing I want to make sure that we
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    heard from as many sides of this debate in all of its nuances
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    as possible.
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         And I would like to again thank all of our witnesses for
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    being here and yield the last 2 minutes to Mr. Lance.
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         [The prepared statement of Mr. Lee follows:]
    ******* COMMITTEE INSERT ********
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100 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The legal gaming 101 industry is a multi-billion dollar operation with significant 102 economic impact in the State of New Jersey, which I represent here in Congress, and of course, in the United States. 103 104 According to the American Gaming Association, commercial 105 casino operator's reported revenue of \$37.3 in 2012. In New 106 Jersey, revenue from legal gaming in 2012 topped \$3 billion. 107 In recent years the development of mobile technology and the Justice Department's 2011 legal interpretation of the 108 Wire Act have opened the door for states to operate Internet 109 110 gaming within their borders. In November, New Jersey became 111 the third state to operate Internet gaming, joining Nevada 112 and Delaware. 113 Online gaming in New Jersey allows consumers who are 114 present within the State to have access to the same games of 115 skill and chance that are offered in Atlantic City's casinos. 116 Online gaming has the potential to provide much-needed 117 revenue to Atlantic City and to the State of New Jersey's budget. A report in our largest newspaper, the Newark Star 118 Ledger, states that Internet gambling is expected to produce 119

120 hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars in revenue 121 annually. Since 1978 when gambling began in Atlantic City 122 the gaming industry has been an important part of New 123 Jersey's economy, and Internet gaming has the potential to reinvigorate the State's industry and secure its financial 124 125 solvency in the future. 126 At this hearing we will also examine legislation 127 introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative Barton 128 of Texas, the Internet Poker Freedom Act of 2013. This legislation would establish a program for the licensing of 129 130 Internet poker by states and federally-recognized Indian 131 tribes. 132 I look forward to examining this legislation and the 133 hearing and testimony from the panel on the state of online 134 gaming. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 135 [The prepared statement of Mr. Lance follows:] ******* COMMITTEE INSERT ******** 136

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         Mr. {Terry.} Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman.
138
     recognize the Ranking--
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         Ms. {Schakowsky.} Do you want to ask unanimous--
         Mr. {Terry.} Oh, yes. Thank you. Ask unanimous
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141
     consent to allow Mr. Heck from the greater Las Vegas area to
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     join us on the panel today. Hearing none, so ordered. I now
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     recognize the gentlelady from Chicago, the ranking member of
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     the subcommittee for her 5 minutes.
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         Ms. {Schakowsky.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I look
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    around. I see there are no weather wimps in this room, and I
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    welcome all of you. I know us Midwesterners, this is
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    nothing. We don't get it.
          But anyway, I am very happy that you are here to give
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     your testimony. This is an important issue that has a
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     significant following, and I look forward to hear from our
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    witnesses and gaining from all of your perspectives.
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          The issue of online gambling is incredibly complex and
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     is certainly deserving of our attention. It also is becoming
     increasingly important as last month New Jersey joined Nevada
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     and Delaware as the only States to offer real money, online
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157 casino games. Most states are considering or many states are considering similar action, possibly including my home State 158 159 of Illinois. 160 I understand that some amount of gambling is already 161 occurring online. Establishing a stronger federal role might 162 improve oversight, reduce illegal operations and provide new 163 revenues at the federal or state level. However, I do have 164 some serious concerns about expanding online gambling. 165 Studies show that low income workers, minorities, retirees suffer disproportionately from problem gambling. It is 166 important that if online wagering expands, protections are in 167 168 place to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable populations. 169 That should include limitations on using lines of credit rather than real assets to bet. The government should not be 170 171 in the business of increasing the number of people struggling 172 with gambling addiction. 173 As a lifelong consumer advocate, I also think it is 174 critical if federal legislation is to expand online gambling 175 it does so with consumer protections as a top priority. Safeguards must be in place to ensure that consumer data is 176 well protected. That can be accomplished in part by ensuring 177

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     that standards are in place to limit the unnecessary
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     collection of consumer information. Consumers must be
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     adequately informed of the data being collected about them
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     and the policies regarding the handling of that data. In any
     legislation to expand online gambling, high standards of
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    privacy must be maintained for those who choose to engage or
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    not to engage in online gambling. Information about frequent
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    betters or those who have self-identified as problem gamblers
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     to limit their access to online gambling must not be shared
     or sold without the consent of that individual. Individual
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188
     consent should not be wrapped up in a complex privacy
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     agreement but should be clear and transparent to the user.
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     If an expansion of online gambling is allowed, those who
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     choose to play should also have confidence that the game they
192
     are playing is operated with integrity.
193
          Is it bots?
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          Mr. {Terry.} Bots.
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          Ms. {Schakowsky.} I don't even know what that is.
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    Bots, collusion and other unfair practices must be kept away
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     from any gambling Web sites created to maintain fairness for
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    players. I thought maybe that is bets or bats or whatever.
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         Again, I appreciate the varied perspectives of our
    witnesses, and I look forward to hearing from them today
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    about the current state of online gambling, where we go from
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    here and how any future actions can address the many consumer
    protection concerns that I have raised. And I yield back,
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    Mr. Chairman, and I think--let us see, Mr. Welch, I asked the
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    others. Are you interested in the remaining time?
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         Mr. {Welch.} You spoke for me.
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         Ms. {Schakowsky.} I spoke for him. Thank you. I yield
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    back for all of us.
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          [The prepared statement of Ms. Schakowsky:]
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211 Mr. {Terry.} All right. Mr. Barton, you are now 212 recognized for 5 minutes. You control the -- all 5 minutes. 213 Mr. {Barton.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. To my good friend, Jan Schakowsky, a bot is a computer program that uses 214 215 artificial intelligence and pre-programmed instructions to 216 play not just poker or games of chance but all kinds of 217 things on the Internet. And it is there. They are not good 218 things, in my opinion. So that is what a bot is. 219 I want to welcome some former members out in the audience. Jon Porter of Nevada, and the former Chairman of 220 221 the Aq Committee, from California I think, Richard Pombo is 222 out there, and so we welcome him back to Congress. I want to tell the committee, Mr. Chairman, that God 223 224 must be for this bill because I got up this morning at 4:00 225 in Ennis, Texas, outside of Dallas and braved icy roads and 226 20-degree temperatures to get to DFW airport when my good 227 friends at American Airlines left exactly on time and God put 228 a 200-mile-an-hour tailwind behind the plane and I got here 229 an hour early. So that tells me that God is for this bill. 230 That is my opinion.

231 Well, Mr. Chairman, I first want to thank you for holding this hearing and Chairman Upton and Ms. Schakowsky 232 233 and Mr. Waxman for agreeing to do it. I want to thank our 234 witnesses. This is a serious issue, and it has a lot of 235 ramifications for the country. 236 When I first got elected 30 years ago, there was no such 237 thing as the Internet. You could actually still send a 238 telegram. And I talked about flying up here on American 239 Airlines this morning. Members of Congress still got two paid, roundtrip train tickets to their district. Okay? The 240 world was completely different. If you wanted to make a bank 241 242 deposit, you had to literally go to the bank. If you wanted 243 to see a doctor, you had to literally go to a doctor's 244 office. Everything had to be done in person. 245 Well, now we have the Internet and iPhones and iPads and 246 apps and all these things. Just about the only thing you 247 can't do anymore on the Internet is play poker, and that is 248 changing. As Ms. Schakowsky has pointed out, lots of states 249 are beginning to allow intrastate poker and/or other games of 250 chance. Only 2 states in the Union don't allow within their borders some form of gaming, 2 out of 50. 251

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          So I think the time has come to recognize that in the
     Internet age we need to regulate and set a level playing
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     field for those of us who would like to play poker online.
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    And I want to emphasize that the Internet Poker Freedom Act,
    H.R. 2666, is a poker-only bill. And for my good friends on
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257
     the Republican side of the aisle, it is a states' rights,
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    user-friendly bill. It is an opt-out. We start out saying
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     all 50 states are going to allow poker to be played, but if a
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     state doesn't want to do it, it just takes the governor of a
     state to write a letter maybe even on the back of a postcard,
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     send it to the Secretary of Commerce, and that state will not
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263
     allow Internet poker within its boundaries.
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          H.R. 2666 has been developed in openness and
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     transparency. It is a refined product of a similar bill that
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     I introduced in the last two Congresses. I think it is a
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     good work product. I think it would work. I think it would
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    provide fairness and all the things that several of the other
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    members who have talked about this this morning support.
                                                                Ιt
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     is not a perfect bill, and obviously the purpose of this
    hearing will be to see where it needs to be improved. There
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     are some that talk about the problems of addiction and
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273 gambling to excess. We have taken every recommendation in 274 the bill from the advocates who want to try to prevent such 275 bad behavior. 276 So Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the hearing. I do appreciate you holding it. And I will point out that in the 277 278 last Congress a similar hearing in this subcommittee was the 279 most-watched hearing of the entire Energy and Commerce 280 Committee in terms of people watching it over the Internet. 281 So I am sure we are going to have a lot of people watching 282 this today. 283 [The prepared statement of Mr. Barton follows:] ******* COMMITTEE INSERT ******** 284

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          Mr. {Terry.} Yeah, I think we will, especially since we
     are the only hearing.
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287
          Mr. {Barton.} That is a tribute to your leadership, Mr.
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     Chairman.
          Mr. {Terry.} Timing. But Joe, under your states'
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     rights, I will have to ask you at some point in time after
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     the hearing if it is all right then if a governor could ban
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     Texas Hold'em and just allow Omaha.
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          Mr. {Barton.} We will talk, Mr. Chairman.
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          Mr. {Terry.} Thank you.
          Mr. {Barton.} If that is the only problem we--
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296
          Mr. {Terry.} Yeah, good point. All right. So our
    Vegas routine is now completed, and now off to business here
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298
    with our witnesses here.
          Some of you have been here before, and you know how it
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300
    works. You have 5 minutes to give us your statement. There
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     is a little light down there. Green means go, yellow means
     start wrapping it up, red means I am going to start tapping
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303
     the gavel and go onto the next. And then at the end of Mr.
    Eggert's testimony, we will open it up to the questions, of
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305 which each member will have 5 minutes.

306 So with that, Mr. Freeman, thank you all again for being

307 here, and you are recognized for 5 minutes.
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^STATEMENTS OF GEOFF FREEMAN, PRESIDENT AND CEO, AMERICAN
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     GAMING ASSOCIATION; ANDREW ABBOUD, VICE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT
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    RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, LAS VEGAS SANDS
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    CORPORATION; JOHN PAPPAS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, POKER PLAYERS
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    ALLIANCE; LES BERNAL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, STOP PREDATORY
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     GAMBLING; RACHEL VOLBERG, PH.D., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, SCHOOL
314
    OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES, UNIVERSITY OF
315
    MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST; AND KURT EGGERT, PROFESSOR OF LAW,
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    DALE E. FOWLER SCHOOL OF LAW, CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY
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     ^STATEMENT OF GEOFF FREEMAN
          Mr. {Freeman.} Thank you, Chairman Terry, and Ranking
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    Member Schakowsky and members of the subcommittee. It is
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     great to come back before the committee again. I did this
     several times while with the U.S. Travel Association and
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322
     appreciate the opportunity to work with you.
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          This hearing couldn't be more timely. Three states have
     already kicked off their versions of online gaming, New
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325
     Jersey, Nevada and Delaware. The demand to play is high, and
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326 your attention is critical. 327 I would like to start by joining the almighty and 328 thanking Congressman Barton for his leadership on this issue and pragmatic efforts to create a regulated gaming 329 330 environment. That is certainly what we need more of. 331 There are three points that I would like to make to 332 committee today. The first is that the experience of the 333 past several years has yielded one crystal clear conclusion 334 and that conclusion is the prohibition of online gaming has 335 not and will not work. Until this year, online gaming, poker or otherwise, has been illegal in every corner of the 336 337 country, and the Justice Department has led an aggressive 338 crackdown on offshore operators. The result? Last year 339 Americans spent nearly \$3 billion on illegal offshore gaming 340 sites constituting nearly 10 percent of the entire worldwide 341 online gaming market. 342 In other words, recent prohibition attempts have only 343 created a thriving black market. This should come as no 344 surprise to a country where sports betting takes place in just about everywhere despite an ostensibly blanket 345 346 government prohibition. In fact, it is fair to argue that

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    prohibition has given shady offshore operators the best ally
     they could imagine. Legitimate operators, such as my
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349
    members, respect the law, have licenses at stake and stay out
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     of the American market. Illegal operators disobey the law
351
     and often disregard their own customers. Make no mistake,
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     online gaming is here to stay. The government cannot put the
353
     Internet back into the bottle. The question is are we going
354
     to regulate online gaming or allow the black market to
355
     continue to thrive.
356
          My second point is the demand for online gaming will
     only continue to grow. The world over, the Internet is
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358
     changing how we live our lives and it is certainly changing
359
     the face of business. Some companies get on the first wave
360
     of that change and thrive in the marketplace. Other
361
     companies, like Blockbuster or Hollywood Video for example,
362
     refuse to adapt to the needs of their customers and are left
363
     in innovation's wake.
364
          Just 2 weeks ago, in the very first week that online
365
     gaming was offered legally in New Jersey, more than 50,000
     people signed up. Last week Juniper Research estimated that
366
     100 million will conduct gambling on mobile devices by 2018.
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368 The demand is extraordinary and certainly not going away. 369 With this demand and the blossoming black market, my 370 final point is that there is an important role for the 371 Federal Government. Congress should provide a uniform set of protections for consumers while respecting states' rights to 372 choose what is in their best interests. The AGA supports a 373 374 strong regulatory regime that insists on player 375 identification, age verification, transparent records of all 376 transactions, geolocation, aggressive tools for responsible 377 gaming and help for those with gambling disorders. New technologies are proven to detect the vulnerable and those 378 379 who may wish to do us harm. And it is worth noting that as 380 an industry, we are completely aligned on the need to protect vulnerable populations, even as we may disagree on the best 381 382 means of doing so. The United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, 383 384 Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Australia, Japan, Hong Kong and 385 Canada, just to name a few, have all considered the serious issues brought before you today, and all have chosen to 386 pursue a regulated market. Consumers are protected, national 387 388 security concerns are addressed and economic development is

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    realized.
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          In conclusion, let me say that Americans will always
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     gamble, offline, online or in whatever form is invented in
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     the coming years, and as countless studies show, more than 95
    percent will do so in a responsible manner. We believe the
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394
    best protection for consumers and for our country is strong
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    and effective regulation that respects states' rights. We
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     look forward to working with you and others in Congress to
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    build the type of regulatory framework that is important
398
    here.
          Thank you for inviting me, and I look forward to your
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400
     questions.
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          [The prepared statement of Mr. Freeman follows:]
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403 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. And now Mr. Andy Abboud, you are recognized for 5 minutes.
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^STATEMENT OF ANDREW ABBOUD

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406 Mr. {Abboud.} Thank you, Congressman Terry, Madam Ranking Member. I have to say it is an honor for me. This 407 408 is my first time testifying before Congress and have a unique 409 opportunity to testify before two hometown congressmen, one 410 being my Husker friend here, Congressman Lee Terry, and my 411 congressman in Las Vegas, Congressman Joe Heck. Thank you 412 for allowing us to be here today. 413 I have three simple points as well. I am the Senior 414 Vice President for the Las Vegas Sands Corp. in Las Vegas, 415 Nevada. We are the world's largest gaming company in the world by market cap. We have three simple points. Internet 416 417 gambling takes gambling too far. We would like Congress to 418 restore the Wire Act, and we would implore Congress to shut 419 down the illegal gaming sites that are out there today. 420 Simply, a lot of people say it can't be done. Congress 421 did it by shutting down 1,200 online pharmacies that were 422 black market pharmacies. It can be done, it needs to be 423 done. There are no provisions in place to do that.

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          The thought of every single one of these becoming a
     casino should concern all of you. You go into states like
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426
     Florida where we are negotiating for an opportunity to spend
     $3 to $4 billion on an integrated resort creating tens of
427
     thousands of jobs. And not a casino-centric mentality which
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429
     is what the industry has moved away from. But you have to
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     negotiate each gaming position. Can you do 2,000 machines?
431
     Can you do 100 tables? And you have to figure out how you
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    blend into the marketplace so you don't saturate the market,
     so you don't injure the existing infrastructure, so there is
433
     just not too much of it.
434
435
          And now, for whatever reason, they want to turn every
     single one of these into a casino with unlimited access,
436
     unlimited provisions. Congressman Terry, I am pretty sure
437
438
     that I have known your family from the beginning. Your
439
     father delivered the news on Channel 7 when I was growing up,
440
     and I know that you and I probably never saw our parents'
441
     credit card, let alone did we touch it. But the world has
442
     changed. Children have 100 percent access to credit cards.
     They buy their apps with it, they buy their iTunes with it.
443
444
     And I don't want to speak to the integrity or the
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445 intelligence of anyone here on this committee and their 446 ability to understand technology, but if they legalize it, it 447 is going to be the kids that teach their parents how to get 448 on. 449 There is a point when it goes too far. Simply because 450 we can, doesn't mean we should. December 2011 was not the 451 day that the Internet became safe. It is the day the Wire 452 Act was overturned. And rather than my industry rushing to 453 make the marketplace more safe, it has become a rush to the marketplace, without any provisions. The Internet, bots, 454 455 netbots, all those things, Congresswoman, are more prevalent 456 than ever. The Internet is more dangerous than ever. 457 But I have a lot of respect for Geoff Freeman and for the American Gaming Association, and I have tremendous 458 459 respect of our competitors on the strip. We just happen to 460 disagree on this issue. 461 But I also have a lot of respect for Frank Fahrnekopf who was Geoff's predecessor, and I want to read a letter he 462 put in Gaming Compliance in just February of 2012. 463 ``Finally, it is important to remember what the DOJ decision 464 really is. It is an opinion of the current Justice 465

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     Department, not the law of the land as determined by the
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     Supreme Court or any other court decision. The opinion is
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     counter to that of four prior administrations that considered
     this matter, and when President Obama ultimately leaves
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     office, the DOJ serves under the next president to reverse
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471
     this opinion. Near the end of last year I had the
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     opportunity to testify on behalf of the commercial gaming
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     industry before the U.S. House Committee on Energy and
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     Commerce, Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade.
     I told Congress that without a federal framework on online
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     gaming, there will be a patchwork quilt of rules and
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477
     regulations that while aimed at protecting consumers could
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     have the opposite effect by confusing customers and making it
479
     difficult for law enforcement to manage. I believe that
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     still in the DOJ's opinion and its implication reinforce my
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     concerns.''
482
          Members of the committee, the thought of a 50-state
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     solution is scary. We are imploring on Congress to act, to
     restore the Wire Act, to conduct a study, if it shows that
484
     the Internet can eventually be safe. But it is time to stop.
485
486
     Don't make a race to the bottom of the marketplace. Restore
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the Wire Act and protect American consumers. Thank you, and
I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Abboud follows:]
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491 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. Mr. Pappas, you are now 492 recognized for 5 minutes.
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     ^STATEMENT OF JOHN PAPPAS
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          Mr. {Pappas.} Thank you. Chairman Terry, Ranking
     Member Schakowsky, and distinguished members of this
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496
     committee, I would like to thank you for holding this hearing
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     and for allowing me to testify.
          I have the great honor of serving as Executive Director
498
     of the Poker Players Alliance, an organization of 1.2 million
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500
     American poker enthusiasts. Poker players are passionate
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     about the freedom to play this game, and I have little doubt
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     that every member of this subcommittee has heard from poker
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     activists in their home states urging Congress to enact a
504
     sensible federal policy that licenses and regulates Internet
505
     poker.
506
          It is my hope that the committee will respond by taking
     up legislation introduced by Congressman Joe Barton, H.R.
507
     2666, the Internet Poker Freedom Act. The PPA stands in
508
509
     strong support of Congressman Barton's bill, and I
     congratulate the Chairman Emeritus for his leadership on this
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511
     issue, and the poker player community thanks God that you are
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512 on our side. 513 The Internet Poker Freedom Act focuses on corralling the 514 current unregulated marketplace and turning it into a system 515 that is safe to consumes and accountable to regulators and 516 our government. The bill mandates technologies to protect 517 consumers from fraud, eliminate underage access and mitigate 518 problem gambling. Mr. Barton's bill does not force any state to participate in the federal system, and it allows states to 519 520 implement their own online gaming regulations. This is 521 especially important given that three states, Nevada, Delaware and New Jersey, have authorized and are regulating 522 523 Internet poker and Internet gaming today. 524 While the PPA would prefer the passage of a federal 525 Internet poker bill, we strongly support the rights of states to pursue Internet gaming opportunities in the absence of a 526 527 federal law. The adoption of regulated Internet gaming in the United 528 529 States means the policymakers can no longer consider 530 regulated Internet gaming as a theoretical. It is not a theory, it is a reality, and it is here today. Not only can 531 532 we reference the current U.S. regulated market, we also have

533 the benefit from learning from Europe where it has been 534 regulated for more than 10 years. Of course, there are those 535 who advocate for a ban on Internet poker and Internet gaming. 536 This misguided approach would only serve to harm the most 537 vulnerable populations that regulation properly protects. I would like to take a moment to provide the 538 subcommittee with information on how a combination of 539 540 regulation and technology can meet these challenges. Due to time constraints, I urge you to review my submitted testimony 541 542 for a more in-depth review of these facts. With respect to underage access, gaming site operators 543 544 are required to implement state-of-the art age verification 545 software before being licensed and before accounts are opened 546 and bets are settled. Failure to undertake rigorous age verification would result in the loss of a license and the 547 548 closure of a business. While the U.S. market is still very new, it is notable that in Nevada, which began accepting 549 550 Internet poker play in April of this year, there has not been 551 a single reported incident of underage access. 552 Another important matter is to ensure we are 553 appropriately addressing problem gambling. Comprehensive

554 research on the issue concludes that online gaming operators 555 have effective and sophisticated tools to prevent and combat problem gaming. Most regulated online gaming markets require 556 557 their licensees to employ these technologies to monitor their 558 players and combat against problem gaming abuse. 559 Finally, opponents of Internet gaming have claimed that the activity is vulnerable to fraud and criminality. Let me 560 say that prohibition will just play into the hands of the 561 criminal element just as it did in the 1920s when alcohol was 562 banned. It is far better for the players' financial fate if 563 the safety and security of their Internet gaming transactions 564 565 are in the hands of the U.S. banking system and responsible, 566 regulated American gaming corporations. 567 Again, I ask that you refer to my submitted testimony 568 for greater details on these issues, and I welcome the 569 opportunity to discuss them further in the Q&A portion of this hearing. In closing, it might be useful to focus on the 570 571 questions that are not before the committee right now. First, this committee is not deciding whether Americans will 572 gamble on the Internet. Millions of them do so today, and 573 574 except in a few states where the activity is licensed, they

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575
    are playing on offshore sites with uneven regulation at best.
576
          Second, the committee need not ask if Internet gaming
     can be successfully regulated. It is successfully regulated
577
578
     today in European jurisdictions, and here in the United
579
     States, online casino and poker games are regulated in three
580
     states and online lottery and horse bets are successfully
581
     regulated in dozens more. The question before this committee
582
     is who, if anyone, will provide U.S. players with a safe and
    well-regulated place to play poker on the Internet. We
583
584
     continue to urge Congress to enact the Barton bill and thus
     accomplish this federally. At a minimum, we urge Congress to
585
586
     do nothing to prevent the states from licensing and
587
     regulating Internet poker.
588
          Once again, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I
589
     thank you for the opportunity to testify, and I look forward
590
     to answering your questions.
591
          [The prepared statement of Mr. Pappas follows:]
     ********** TNSERT C ********
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593 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. Mr. Bernal, you are now recognized for 5 minutes.
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^STATEMENT OF LES BERNAL

596 Mr. {Bernal.} Good afternoon. My name is Les Bernal. I am the National Director for Stop Predatory Gambling, and 597 598 our mission is to end government sponsorship and promotion of gambling. I appreciate the invitation to be here today. 599 As you consider Internet gambling, I ask you to imagine 600 yourself sitting down with your kids, your grandchildren, 601 602 your nieces and nephews, in front of a video game, and encouraging them to put their money into it, to play it over 603 604 and over again, but you knew they could never win, yet you 605 kept encouraging them to do it. You would never do that, but for the last 40 years in 606 607 American life, that is exactly what government has been doing 608 by sponsoring and promoting casinos and state lotteries. 609 more citizens put their money into these games, the more money they are going to lose. Government in this case is not 610 merely permitting private, consensual behavior. This is a 611 public policy. This is a government program that actively 612 613 sponsors gambling and promotes it by granting monopolies and

614 awarding regulatory advantages to favored firms. 615 Government-sponsored gambling is a public policy that has failed, and it has failed because, one, it has 616 617 transformed gambling from a private and local activity into 618 the public voice of American government such that ever-619 increasing appeals to gamble and ever-expanding opportunities to gamble now constitute the main ways that our government 620 621 communicates with us on a daily basis. 622 Government-sponsored gambling has also failed because it has failed to deliver on its promises to fund education, to 623 lower taxes, to pay for needed public services. Just look at 624 625 the evidence from your own states. 626 But thirdly, most importantly of all, governmentsponsored gambling has failed because it has contributed to 627 628 patterns of inequality in America, increasing the divide in 629 our country between the haves and the have-nots. Now, there 630 are many forces currently contributing to the rise of 631 inequality such as globalization and technological change that cannot be directly controlled by public policy. But 632 633 government-sponsored gambling is a public policy and it 634 exists only because policymakers want it to exist.

635 So whether it is Internet gambling or other forms of 636 government-sponsored gambling, this is a public policy that is based on cheating and exploiting citizens. The best 637 638 example is slot machines. The machine is mathematically 639 designed that you will lose your money the longer you play 640 it. From the get-go, the more you play, the more you lose, 641 and the big money in Internet gambling is in online slots which make up the 65 to 80 percent of all gambling traffic. 642 And you should know that in the brick-and-mortar business, 75 643 percent of that money they make is coming from slots. It is 644 all about slot machines. And there are countless stories 645 646 about how government-sponsored slots are cheating and 647 exploiting citizens, but I am going to share just one. Ιn 2004, New York Times reporter Gary Rivlin toured the 648 649 headquarters of International Gaming Technology, known as 650 IGT. They are America's biggest maker of electronic slot 651 machines, and today they design the leading platform for 652 Internet gaming. Rivlin, the New York Times reporter, tells a story of 653 his visit to the IGT building. ``Most of the time most of 654 655 the people I met inside IGT told me they never played slot

656 machines on their own time. Even one corporate PR staff 657 couldn't resist shaking her head in disbelief as she described scenes of people lining up to play a new machine. 658 'It was unbelievable to me,' she told me. And when I asked 659 one IGT artist if he ever plays, he acted as if I insulted 660 'Slots are for losers,' he spat and then coming to his 661 senses begged me to consider that an off-the-record comment 662 to a New York Times reporter.'' 663 ``Slots are for losers,'' he said, and many of these 664 losers are your constituents. In government's partnership 665 with gambling, there is one kind of loser who is the most 666 667 lucrative of all, the problem gambler. We refer these people as the expendable Americans because everyone else is going to 668 benefit from the public dollars that come in from people's 669 670 gambling losses, but this money, we have read it, millions of 671 America is expendable, the addicts. Gambling operators spend millions of dollars on public 672 673 relations and research to create the public impression they are not exploiting citizens. Yet, despite all this money, 674 675 there are two questions they never answer, and maybe we will 676 get that at this hearing today. The first one is how much

677 gambling revenue comes from problem gamblers? And the second 678 question is, what percentage of gambling revenue comes from people who follow ``responsible gambling codes of conduct''? 679 680 We hear that a lot, responsible gambling. How much of the 681 revenues come from people who actually practice that? 682 So on the last page of my written testimony, there are 11 different studies, 11 different independent studies that 683 show 40 to 60 percent of their profits, gambling profits, 684 come from problem gamblers. That list was compiled as part 685 of a recent report entitled Why Casinos Matter written by the 686 Institute for American Values. 687 688 The second question, gamblers who manage to follow responsible gambling codes of conduct, they contribute a mere 689 4 percent of gambling revenues. 690 691 So in closing, government's partnership with gambling 692 has failed. The evidence is all around us that it has been a failed experiment, and sponsoring Internet gambling would be 693 the biggest failure of them all. Just like we wouldn't 694 encourage our own kids or grandchildren to put their money 695 into a video game they would never win, it is time our 696 697 government stopped cheating and exploiting our own citizens

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701 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. Dr. Volberg? You are recognized for 5 minutes.
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703 ^STATEMENT OF RACHEL VOLBERG 704 Ms. {Volberg.} Thank you, Chairman Terry, Ranking 705 Member Schakowsky, and members of the subcommittee. I would 706 like to thank you for inviting me to testify this morning. My remarks today will focus on the likelihood of an increase 707 708 in problem gambling in the wake of the introduction of online 709 gambling, in possible changes in those most vulnerable to 710 developing problems and on additional measures that could be 711 adopted to protect consumers and minimize harm. 712 The bill before you, H.R. 2666, provides for federal 713 oversight of states and tribes that would issue licenses for 714 online poker. H.R. 2666 includes several laudatory 715 requirements for addressing problem gambling and responsible 716 gambling including provision for a federally managed self-717 exclusion program. H.R. 2666 requires states and tribes to 718 adopt practices that the Federal Government recommends to 719 protect consumers and amends the Public Health Service Act to give SAMHSA authority to address gambling addiction. 720 721 While these are welcomed improvements over an earlier

722 version, I remain concerned that while H.R. 2666 authorizes 723 SAMHSA to establish and implement programs for the 724 identification, prevention and treatment of problem gambling, 725 there is no specific mention of research or any provision to 726 assure that research on online gambling and its impacts will 727 be undertaken. 728 There is substantial research internationally showing that problem gambling rates are three to four times higher 729 730 among online gamblers compared to those who gamble but not 731 online. It is quite likely that there will be an increase in problem gambling prevalence in the United States as online 732 733 gambling participation increases and as inexperienced players 734 encounter difficulties controlling their involvement. Although these new problem gamblers may eventually 735 736 overcome the difficulties related to their gambling, most of 737 the financial, psychological, social, work, school and legal harms associated with problem gambling cannot be undone. 738 739 Problem gambling is not distributed evenly throughout the population, and some groups are more vulnerable than 740 others. Generally speaking, males, adolescents, some racial 741 742 and ethnic groups and people with low income an education

743 have the highest rates of problem gambling. However, in some 744 countries, rates of online gambling participation are higher 745 among women and older adults compared with more traditional 746 forms of gambling, and these new groups of gamblers may be 747 particularly vulnerable to developing problems going forward. 748 Understanding who is vulnerable has relevance to both 749 gambling policy and the development of effective 750 interventions. Beyond likely increases in prevalence, risk profiles may also change, and it would be important to be 751 752 prepared to address the needs of new groups of problem gamblers as these emerge in an online environment. 753 Constructing public policy and developing effective 754 755 interventions requires empirical evidence which in turn requires research. Internationally, research serves an 756 757 increasingly critical role in informing gambling policy and 758 regulation. However, the roughly \$3 million that is spent annually on gambling research in the United States means that 759 760 we know very little about how gambling in our country can be 761 most safely provided. 762 My own experience suggests that redressing this issue 763 requires enshrining both consumer protection and the role of

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764
     research in legislation that permits new forms of gambling.
765
    Most such legislation emphasizes revenue generation, and
766
    mention is rarely made of consumer protections.
767
          That is why I am particularly proud of the legislation
768
     that was passed 2 years ago in my home State of
769
    Massachusetts. The Expanded Gaming Act makes it clear that
770
     the intention of the statute is to provide the greatest
771
    possible economic benefits while reducing to the maximum the
    potentially negative consequences of introducing casino
772
     gambling to the Commonwealth. The effort to reduce negative
773
774
     consequences includes establishment of a public health trust
775
     fund from which 5 percent of the tax revenues generated
776
     annually by the three new casinos will be distributed for
    problem gambling research, prevention and treatment.
777
778
          Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and I look
779
     forward to answering your questions.
780
          [The prepared statement of Ms. Volberg follows:]
     ********** TNSERT E ********
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782 Mr. {Terry.} Well, thank you, Dr. Volberg. Mr. Eggert,
783 you are now recognized for your 5 minutes.
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^STATEMENT OF KURT EGGERT

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785 Mr. {Eggert.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and madam 786 ranking member and members of the committee. I appreciate 787 you inviting me back. I was here 2 years ago at a similar --788 testified similarly. I talk about consumer protection and 789 gambling, and gambling is a consumer industry which means that consumer protection should be hard-wired into every 790 791 aspect of its regulation. And so I would like to talk about what I consider three very important aspects of consumer 792 793 protection that should be considered in legalizing Internet 794 gambling. 795 Number one is that gamblers should always be provided with all of the information that they need in order to make 796 797 good decisions about whether, when, where and how to gamble. 798 They should be given the information they need to be good 799 shoppers. It used to be that we looked down on gamblers and treated them as like lesser, you know, almost evil people. 800 801 And now they are just consumers. It is like buying a car, 802 and if you are buying a car, you get to have information

803 about gas mileage. In the same way, if you are buying gambling, you should get all the information you need. 804 805 A crucial piece of information for slot machines is the 806 hold percentage. Every slot machine is designed to have a 807 specific hold percentage which is the amount that the casino 808 on average keeps of the bet, returning the rest in winnings. 809 Why don't we get to know that every time we use a slot 810 machine? That is basic information that every consumer should have any time they play a slot machine, either on the 811 812 Internet or in land-based casinos. 813 It is especially important for Internet slots because 814 you are not in a casino. You haven't picked the slot machine 815 based on the staff or the ambiance or the floor shows. You are just sitting in front of your computer, and so if you are 816 817 looking to decide where to play, the hold percentage of the 818 slot machine should be paramount. And so any Internet slot machine should tell you as you shop and as you gamble what 819 820 hold percentage you are facing. 821 The second rule of consumer protection Internet gambling 822 concerns bots, poker bots. What these are are consumer 823 software programs designed to play poker, and I think it is

824 important that players shouldn't lose money to poker bots 825 that can play better than they can, unless they want to. If 826 you choose to say I want to go against the best bot in the 827 world, then more power to you. But you should get to know 828 that that is what you are doing. 829 Now, there was a poker bot ring in Sweden in the last year that, as far as I can tell from the news, won like a 830 831 million dollars or more in just a couple months. If bots are 832 strong enough and good enough to do that, they are a significant threat and we have to address that problem. Bot-833 makers are getting better all the time. There is a bot 834 835 playing Limit Texas Hold'em that, according to the New York 836 Times, can beat most people in the world. There is a new 837 company that says they designed a neural network bot that can 838 play No Limit Texas Hold'em as well as most people. 839 And so as computers get better, as neural networks get 840 better, making bots is going to get easier and easier. And 841 the day will come where some kid in their garage with a highpowered computer can make a bot that can defeat most human 842 843 players. It will be a challenge to stop that, and if we 844 can't stop that, we have to give players some defense so that

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845
     they know if they are playing a bot or if they are playing
846
     somebody who plays abnormally well like a bot might, so what
847
     I would recommend is we would have ratings for poker players
848
     so that you can tell when you are facing a much, much better
849
    player that may well be a bot.
850
          A third important aspect of consumer protection is
851
     giving players the power to self-exclude and to limit their
852
    play, either by the day, week or month by how long they play
853
     or how much they bet and give them this kind of protection so
854
     that they can control their betting. It is a consumer
     industry. Consumers should be empowered to make good
855
856
     decisions. And so the industry should give them the tools
857
     they need to make good decisions.
          In my testimony I talk a lot about what the different
858
859
     states have done and what Congressman Barton's bill has done,
860
     and I would be happy to answer questions about that further.
    But again, I thank you for allowing me to testify.
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862
          [The prepared statement of Mr. Eggert follows:]
     ********** INSERT F ********
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864
         Mr. {Terry.} Well, thank you for your return
    performance, sticking with kind of a show theme. Thank you
865
866
    all for your testimony, and now it is time to begin our
    questions. And my first one, because you are a law
867
868
    professor, I want to ask you this question--
869
         Mr. {Eggert.} Guilty as charged.
          Mr. {Terry.} This is a DOJ opinion about the Wire Act.
870
     People tell me it is the law. Can you work us through as
871
872
     quickly as you can as a law professor, is that the law?
         Mr. {Eggert.} Well, the law is what the courts and the
873
874
    people enforcing the law say it is to some extent. I think
875
    that is--
876
         Mr. {Terry.} Good point.
877
         Mr. {Eggert.} I think it is a valid interpretation of
878
     the law. The DOJ's position I think is--you can make a
879
     strong argument that it is the correct one. And so it isn't
880
     the law itself but it is not a horrible misinterpretation of
881
    the law.
         Mr. {Terry.} What happens if New Jersey or Nevada or
882
     Texas goes forward and there is a new administration next
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884
     year or I mean in a couple years or there will be and the DOJ
885
     goes back to the previous four administrations'
886
     interpretations of the Wire Act?
887
          Mr. {Eggert.} Then you would have an interesting battle
     between the states, which I think at that point would be
888
889
     loath to give up their, you know, flourishing Internet
890
     industry, and they and the DOJ would have to fight it out in
891
     the courts. And ultimately the courts would determine who
892
     was correct.
893
          Mr. {Terry.} And that would be a ripe one for the
     Supreme Court to probably take up on a fast track.
894
895
          Mr. {Eggert.} I would think so.
896
          Mr. {Terry.} Yeah, legally, it is just very
     interesting, and as a former lawyer, those are the type of
897
898
     issues that kind of get my attention but also as a father
899
     they get my attention, and probably starting at about 8, my
900
     kids became pretty savvy shoppers with my credit card online.
901
     In fact, it is to the point where I just say you go to the
902
     Web site and do it yourself.
903
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} Add to cart.
          Mr. {Terry.} Add to cart. Yes, on Dad's credit card
904
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905
     which they think is theirs. And in fact, they at least for
906
     their lacrosse equipment, does that all the time. My card is
907
     already in there. And so they go get their new set of
908
     lacrosse gloves or pads or whatever, and then the next day I
909
     open up my email and see the receipt and call them and say
910
     what the heck did you do?
911
          But Mr. Abboud and then to Mr. Pappas as well, how do we
912
    prevent the children who, as Mr. Abboud said and when you
913
     said that it hit right at home, how do we really know if a
914
    minor is playing, if they are using Dad's credit card or
    Mom's and how do we prevent that? Mr. Abboud first.
915
916
          Mr. {Abboud.} Don't legalize it and--
917
          Mr. {Terry.} Okay. Mr. Pappas?
          Mr. {Abboud.} --shut down the illegal operators that
918
919
     are here that are operating today. You can get into a long,
920
     technological discussion about whether you can or can't
    prevent minors from getting involved, and I think some people
921
922
    believe you can, some people believe you can't. I have seen
923
     the technological demonstrations. I think they are a barrier
924
     to market. I think by the time someone has to go through all
     of that, they will find--if you don't shut down the illegal
925
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926
     sites, that is where they will end up.
927
          But also when you speak to children I think with respect
928
     to Congressman Barton whom I have tremendous respect for and
929
     for Mr. Pappas to my left, I think their intentions about
    poker are very clear. But I don't think that is the intent
930
931
     of the legalization of online gaming. I think that the
932
    unclear nature of what the Wire Act means was hopefully
933
     Congress would take action. And I think that using the poker
934
     analogy, for the industry to go state by state, particularly
935
     in Nevada, to try to scare Congress into acting, was probably
     the worst bluff in the history of poker.
936
937
          In Nevada, almost shamefully, they rushed it through the
     legislature with an emergency declaration, passed unanimously
938
    by both houses. We need to pass this poker bill now. We
939
940
     need to set the precedent. It is just poker. It is just
941
    poker. It is just poker. Nine months later it turns out it
942
     wasn't just poker. They have the ability without the act of
943
     the legislature to do full online gaming because it wasn't
     sustainable. Poker is not a sustainable market. It is fine
944
     if people want to play poker online. If it is safe they can
945
    probably do it. But it is about this. It is about slot
946
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947
    machines geared toward children, Marvel comics, Iron Man,
948
     kiddie slots. You know, this stuff is not what we are about.
949
     That is where the industry is going to go, and unless you--
          Mr. {Terry.} All right. Let me--
950
951
          Mr. {Abboud.} --shut down those illegal sites and
952
     unless we restore the Wire Act--
953
          Mr. {Terry.} I want to save some time--
954
          Mr. {Abboud.} --we keep--
955
          Mr. {Terry.} --for Mr. Pappas on that. And by the way,
     when I got on one of my iPads, they did download an app for
956
     slots. I deleted it, but they weren't gambling but it was
957
958
     just a regular app. Mr. Pappas.
959
          Mr. {Pappas.} I appreciate the opportunity to respond,
     and I think it is important that we recognize that age
960
961
    verification technology exists, not only in Internet gaming
962
    but in all forms of e-commerce that are age restricted.
963
     you talked about your children buying lacrosse products,
964
     those aren't age-restricted products. Therefore, there
965
    wasn't an age-verification system in place for them to make
     that purchase. If a person wants to make a deposit on an
966
     Internet gaming Web site, they would have to go through
967
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tremendous and rigorous levels in order to be able to make
968
969
     that deposit, proving that they are not only who they are,
970
     saying who they are, this is Jon Pappas depositing, but that
971
     Jon Pappas is actually 21 years of age.
          And as I mentioned in my testimony, underage access in
972
973
     Nevada where this has been going on since April is zero.
974
     There has not been one reported incident of underage access
975
     in the State of Nevada and further--
976
          Mr. {Terry.} How do you know, though?
977
          Mr. {Pappas.} --looking at the European--
          Mr. {Terry.} That is one of the questions I have is how
978
979
     do you know, though?
980
          Mr. {Pappas.} Because regulators actively seek to try
     to get on the sites themselves, and if there was a parent or
981
982
     a child was able to access a site and I would suspect if they
     lost money on that site, the parent would have to report that
983
984
     to the authorities, to the regulators as well as to the
985
     credit agencies, and they would either get a refund for the
986
     money. None of that has been recorded. And if you look at
987
     the European experience which has been going on for a decade,
     in 2011, the European Children's Charities Coalition on
988
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989
      Internet Safety notified the European Commission that since
990
      2007 they have not been made aware of a single instance where
991
     a child has beaten the system and gotten online to gamble.
992
           The fact is age verification is here. It is working
     very effectively today. I welcome any way that we can
993
      improve it to ensure that children don't have access to these
994
995
      sites because I think that is extremely important. But I
996
     will say that it has been working very effectively already.
997
          Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. My time is up. Now the
998
      ranking member of the committee, you are recognized for 5
999
     minutes for your questions.
1000
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} Well, first of all, let me
1001
     congratulate the panel, every one of you. I found myself
1002
     nodding as the arguments are compelling.
1003
           But Mr. Abboud, you gave very passionate testimony I
      think, but I know that -- I just want to mention this that the
1004
1005
     Venetian Casino is owned and operated by Sands and Mr.
1006
      Sheldon Adelson, and there is actually promotion of mobile
1007
     casino wagering. A direct quote from the Venetian, ``Is
1008
      there anything you can't do on a smart phone or tablet
1009
     nowadays? Mobile casino gaming is available to you on
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1010
     property during your stay, and you can even play from your
1011
     room.'' That is one quote, and the other is they also
     promote on their Web site a mobile sports betting app for
1012
1013
      smart phones, tablets and PCs, and they tout that the app
      ``allows you to wager anywhere in Nevada'' which is not a far
1014
1015
      cry from anywhere in the United States.
1016
           So I just want to say that, you know, there is a little-
1017
      -feels to me a little hypocritical. But having said that, I
1018
     wanted to ask about, Mr. Eggert, the consumer protections.
1019
     Do you feel that it is possible to make sure that the
1020
     consumer protections are built into legislation sufficiently
1021
      to protect people from the potential abuses of online
1022
      gambling?
1023
           Mr. {Eggert.} I think that there are good consumer
1024
     protection devices that can be built in. I am not sure if
1025
      you can ever have a perfect system. I think the problem of
1026
     poker bots is going to be a difficult one, and I don't know
1027
      that there is a good consumer protection solution to bots.
     But I think for slot machines, we can certainly have better
1028
1029
     protection than we have in almost any place in the country,
      specifically better information about hold percentages, and I
1030
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1031 think you can also design good methods for people to control 1032 their gambling that should be hard-wired into it. 1033 So we can do a lot better, but I don't think you can 1034 have a perfect system. 1035 Ms. {Schakowsky.} I also wanted to ask about again--was 1036 it Mr. Abboud there talking about its public policy. Were 1037 you the one that was talking about how now we have turned 1038 gambling into--no, that was you, Mr.--well, here is the 1039 thing. We are sold--I was in the state legislature. We are 1040 often sold the lottery and other kinds of gambling revenue as 1041 helping our schools and in Illinois supposedly for education. I know that for a time it really displaced money that would 1042 1043 ordinarily go for the general revenue funds to education. I 1044 think that was corrected now in Illinois. But what is the 1045 history of that and do these revenues, which are significant, 1046 actually help us to fund the needed priorities for our 1047 governments? 1048 Mr. {Bernal.} Sure. So without question the answer to 1049 that is it has failed to produce the revenues that they have 1050 promised. No one can name a state in this country, whether it is from Georgia to Washington State, where people have 1051

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1052
      said, you know, in Georgia they are going to fund
1053
      scholarships through their lottery, and then in the end what
1054
     you see happening is low-income people losing money to pay
1055
      for middle-class kids to go to college. And now that revenue
     hasn't sustained itself. So now they are going to turn to
1056
1057
     slot machines in Georgia.
1058
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} So have there actually been studies
1059
     that would show us?
1060
          Mr. {Bernal.} Oh, yeah.
1061
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} Do you have studies--
1062
          Mr. {Bernal.} The Rockefeller Institute in Albany.
1063
      SUNY University up in Albany has done a great study, more so
1064
      than any other entity out there, has done a great breakdown
1065
     of how--the fact that gambling is not a sustainable revenue
1066
      source from a governmental standpoint.
           Ms. {Schakowsky.} Okay. And Dr. Volberg, Mr. Bernal
1067
     also cited some studies about the amount of revenue that
1068
1069
     comes from problem gamblers. Is there a way, do you think,
1070
     that would actually work that could address that problem?
1071
          Ms. {Volberg.} Yeah, the--
1072
          Mr. {Terry.} Microphone.
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1073
          Ms. {Volberg.} Oh, sorry. The issue of the proportion
1074
     of revenues that come from problem gamblers has been a
1075
      contentious one, and Mr. Bernal's testimony lists quite a
1076
     number of different studies that have been done. But the
1077
     challenge is that the ratios are different in different
1078
      jurisdictions. So the industry's approach to trying to
1079
     address the issue of how much they depend on problem gamblers
1080
     has been to try to expand the pool of people who gamble
1081
     occasionally so that you have less people who are--more
1082
     people who are contributing to the pot, if you will. But I
1083
      think in the end, the industry is going to be dependent to a
1084
      significant degree on people who spent more than many of us
      think they should on their gambling involvement.
1085
1086
           Ms. {Schakowsky.} If I could make just one more
1087
      comment, in Illinois the lottery manager was just directed to
      expand the promotion beyond low-income people to people who
1088
1089
     have more revenue. Thank you.
1090
           Mr. {Terry.} The chair recognizes the Full Committee
1091
     Vice Chair, Ms. Blackburn.
1092
           Mrs. {Blackburn.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and as a
     point I think just kind of a reality touch point to this
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1094
     hearing, Mr. Barton, who we all dearly love, got off on a
1095
      little bit of a tangent when he did his opening statement
1096
      this morning and said he thinks that God is in favor of his
1097
     online poker bill because his flight got in early and, you
1098
      know, he thinks he had angel wings to help get him here.
1099
           But I would encourage the gentleman from Texas to
1100
      remember he only need look at the number of his bill, 2666,
1101
     to remember that the devil is in the details, so just as a
1102
     point of careful guidance and instruction.
1103
          Mr. {Barton.} At least you were listening to me.
1104
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Mr. Barton, I am always listening.
     We women do that very well. Woo, yeah. Okay. Back to the
1105
1106
     questioning. Aren't you all glad you came? We are glad you
1107
     came because I don't know if it is Mr. Eggert, the botnet
1108
      that is out there spamming our Twitter accounts or what, but
1109
      indeed they are very active and we fully realize that.
1110
           Some of you may be aware that Congressman Welch and I
1111
      are co-chairs of a privacy working group, and Ms. Schakowsky
1112
      is a part of this. And I have to tell you, it is a
1113
     bipartisan group. It is a part of this committee. We are
      enjoying the education that we are getting on privacy issues
1114
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1115 and concerns from our constituents, and we are learning a 1116 lot. And one of the things that we have really taken note of 1117 is how incredibly complex the expectations of privacy are 1118 from constituents and from different participants in the 1119 industry. And we are seeking to work through this in our 1120 working group sessions. 1121 So Mr. Freeman and Mr. Pappas, I want to come to you, 1122 and I just very simply -- and Mr. Freeman, let us start with 1123 you. What are the expectations a consumer will have of 1124 privacy for their participation and their information if they log onto one of the sites? First you, and Mr. Pappas, if you 1125 1126 will follow him? 1127 Mr. {Freeman.} Thank you, Congresswoman. I think many 1128 were expecting Andy and I to have the fireworks today, so I 1129 am thrilled to see you and Mr. Barton taking the stage. 1130 it comes to privacy, that is obviously an area that we value 1131 significantly. Consumer protection, a topic that has been a 1132 primary issue here today, should be an issue, and it is an 1133 issue we believe in very passionately. The only way to 1134 address privacy, the only way to address consumer protection, is through effective regulation. The black market is the one 1135

area where these issues won't be addressed. 1136 1137 With online gaming, all of this is voluntary. People 1138 are going on, they are providing the information themselves. 1139 They are choosing to enter that information in there, and 1140 through the regulatory bodies, the protection of that information is assured. That is what makes this situation 1141 1142 unique in that sense, that one, people are choosing to do 1143 this in a voluntary manner, and two, the regulators are 1144 assuring that this information is protected. 1145 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. 1146 Mr. {Pappas.} First, let me start by saying that the 1147 messages you have been receiving via Twitter and Facebook I 1148 assure you are from real people who live and reside in your 1149 district and care passionately about their right to play 1150 online. Secondly, the issues of privacy and data security 1151 for Internet gaming are no different than they would be for any other e-commerce company, be it Amazon or Facebook. We 1152 1153 believe that licensed entities would have to require all of 1154 the same privacy and data security laws that every other 1155 American company must apply. You know, today we have a situation where American consumers, except for those in the 1156

1157 three states where it is authorized, are playing on offshore 1158 sites and they are not subject to any U.S. law or regulation. 1159 So we are asking for a federal law or state laws that ensure 1160 that the players--the sites are authorized, regulated and 1161 that those sites are adhering to all the strong data privacy 1162 laws that this Congress or states come up with. 1163 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay, thank you. Mr. Chairman, I 1164 have got two other questions I am going to submit because of 1165 time. One pertains to Mr. Abboud's testimony and the 1166 November 13 FBI Crimes Division letter, and then the other 1167 pertains to the 2009 British hacker, Ashley Mitchell, when he 1168 was posing as an administrator for Zynga poker games. 1169 that I yield back. 1170 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. Now recognized for 5 minutes, 1171 the gentleman from Vermont. 1172 Mr. {Welch.} Thank you very much. Folks are going to 1173 gamble. They like to do it, and any way they can, they will. 1174 And there obviously are legitimate reasons and then there are 1175 some folks that get overwhelmed by it just like with any 1176 other kind of activity. So anything that we do has to include some protections. You have been trying to do that in 1177

1178 Las Vegas as I understand it. 1179 But I want to direct these questions to Professor 1180 Volberg and Professor Eggert. How do we ensure that 1181 minimizing the harm is baked in as a priority from the start 1182 and not simply laid on afterwards, after the fact, and the 1183 harm is done? I mean, if we get at it from the beginning 1184 with some sensible plan, that has in my view more prospect 1185 for being successful in helping more people. If you could--1186 Mr. {Eggert.} I think that the way you do that is you 1187 plan it before you legalize the Internet gambling. It should 1188 be something that should be written into the regulations from day one. I think there is a lot of room. I am with Dr. 1189 1190 Volberg on this, a lot of research to see what helps with 1191 problem gamblers. But as far as consumer protection, it is 1192 pretty straightforward what information people need and want 1193 in order to gamble, and they should be provided that. 1194 One of my concerns about the state-by-state approach is 1195 that I am worried that it will be a race to the bottom with 1196 states with weak protections will win out over states with 1197 stronger protections, and any federal program has to take that into account and prevent it from happening. 1198

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1199
          Mr. {Welch.} Okay. Dr. Volberg?
1200
          Ms. {Volberg.} I guess I would echo Professor Eggert's
1201
      remarks. I think you do have to start, even before the
1202
      regulations, you have to bake the language into the
1203
      legislation that says this is not just about raising revenues
1204
     or, you know, paying for other programs. This is about
1205
     consumer protection and making sure that what we put in place
1206
      is going to work.
1207
          Mr. {Welch.} Okay. Thank you. Mr. Freeman and Mr.
1208
      Pappas, you are advocates for this. What are your views on
     having as part of any authorization, A, consumer protections,
1209
1210
     and B, some help to problem gamblers. We can start with you,
1211
     Mr. Freeman. Go ahead.
1212
          Mr. {Freeman.} It is not often an industry comes before
1213
      you asking for regulation. That is what the gaming industry
1214
      is doing today, asking for some very specific points around
1215
      age verification, around consumer protection, and around
      duties of responsible gaming. The way to do that is
1216
1217
     obviously through regulation.
1218
           To the previous point that was made, the way our
      industry behaves, being regulated in Nevada and Mississippi
1219
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1220 and countless states around the country, we are actually held 1221 to the highest standard because any state in which we do 1222 business can punish us for what we do in another market. 1223 we actually have a race to the top in that sense, and it has 1224 worked for an extended period of time for our industry. 1225 Mr. {Welch.} All right. Mr. Pappas? 1226 Mr. {Pappas.} Most definitely. I mean, I represent a 1227 consumer-driven organization, so consumer protection is 1228 paramount to our concern, and that is why we believe a 1229 regulated market is going to far better protect consumers 1230 than a prohibition or even the status quo. 1231 So we believe that regulation, that lawmakers should 1232 require that regulators implement best-of-breed technologies 1233 and that it gives the companies the flexibility to innovate 1234 and be all of the potential problems that have been raised, 1235 and I think that that is the best way to proceed, with lawmakers setting the standards, regulators enforcing those 1236 1237 standards and companies innovating and making them even 1238 better. 1239 Mr. {Welch.} Okay. And Mr. Abboud, you raised some legitimate concerns I think that are on the minds, obviously, 1240

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1241
     of lawmakers in the states and also here. I mean, is it your
1242
     view that there really are no protections that could be part
1243
     of any authorizing legislation that would get the job done so
1244
      it is better not to do it at all?
1245
          Mr. {Abboud.} Well, as I said, when the Wire Act was
1246
      overturned, that is not the day that the Internet became
1247
     safe. And it is an issue that we study. It is an issue that
1248
     we study every day. But we don't feel that the technology
1249
      there is to safeguard consumers to the extent--
1250
          Mr. {Welch.} Well, let me ask this. If the technology
     were there, then would you have a different point of view?
1251
1252
          Mr. {Abboud.} I don't think this is a market that we
1253
     would ever go into. We just think that turning every device
1254
      into a casino takes gambling too far.
1255
          Mr. {Welch.} So what would be the proper limit, as you
1256
      see it?
          Mr. {Abboud.} None. We talked about the European
1257
1258
     model. We have something in the United States that they
1259
     don't have, billions and billions of dollars of brick-and-
1260
     mortar casinos that generate jobs, that generate a lot of
     livelihoods for a lot of people across the country, based on
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1262
      shows, conventions, trade shows, all those types of things.
1263
     Europe doesn't have that. Simply because Europe stepped
1264
      forward and pandered to the lowest common denominator is not
1265
      something our industry should follow.
1266
           Mr. {Welch.} Okay. Thank you. I yield back.
1267
           Mr. {Terry.} Thank you, Mr. Welch. I now recognize the
1268
     vice chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Lance, for 5 minutes.
1269
          Mr. {Lance.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I
1270
     think this is a very important panel, and I respect everyone
1271
     who is on the panel. I hope to participate in the hearing
      for its full length. I do have a Health Subcommittee as
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     well, but I certainly am deeply interested in the views of
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1274
     everyone on the panel.
1275
           To Mr. Pappas, you have stated in your testimony that
1276
      the bill does not force any state to participate in an
      intrastate Internet poker system, and equally as important it
1277
1278
      allows states to implement their own online gaming
1279
      regulations. As you are aware, New Jersey has begun Internet
1280
      gambling. Would this legislation in your view in any way
1281
     preempt what New Jersey is currently doing?
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Mr. {Pappas.} Mr. Barton's bill, H.R. 2666, would not

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1283
      in any way restrict the ability of Nevada or any other state
1284
     to provide--
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           Mr. {Terry.} I think your microphone is off.
1286
          Mr. {Pappas.} Oh. You are right. I am sorry. Mr.
1287
     Barton's bill would not restrict in any way the ability of
1288
     New Jersey or any other state to provide house-banked casino
1289
     games, lottery tickets or any other games other than poker.
1290
     However, with poker it would require that the state would
1291
     have to become an authorized federal body, authorized by the
1292
     Federal Government to continue to do that. Given that New
1293
     Jersey is known for being one of the most robust gaming
1294
      regulations in the country--
1295
          Mr. {Lance.} And heavily regulated.
           Mr. {Pappas.} And heavily regulated, that they would
1296
1297
      easily meet if not exceed whatever standards the Federal
1298
     Government sets aside.
1299
          Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. And then to Mr. Freeman and
1300
     Mr. Abboud, regarding the DOJ opinion as it concerns the Wire
     Act, is it the view of both of you--I know you reach a
1301
1302
      different conclusion ultimately--but is it the view of both
     of you that there needs to be statutory legislation in this
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1304
      regard as opposed merely to an opinion from the current DOJ?
1305
     First Mr. Freeman and then Mr. Abboud.
1306
           Mr. {Freeman.} It is our opinion that the online gaming
1307
      environment would be better with Congress' putting in place
1308
     some minimum thresholds in the areas that I discussed of age
1309
     verification, of geolocation and others. Without that,
1310
     states are moving forward. They are putting in place as your
1311
      state is doing very comprehensive regulations. I think they
1312
     are showing an ability to regulate this market effectively.
1313
          Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. Mr. Abboud?
1314
          Mr. {Abboud.} Well, as I stated previously, we think
1315
      that the Wire Act being overturned can be overturned at any
1316
     moment by any administration. The states that are going
1317
      forward are doing so with great risk as are my follow
1318
      industry members are going forward with great risk. So that
      is why I am here today asking for the Wire Act to be restored
1319
1320
      so that we can take away that ambiguity.
1321
           Mr. {Lance.} And you would restore it in such a way
1322
      that this would not be permitted?
1323
          Mr. {Abboud.} Correct.
          Mr. {Lance.} And Mr. Freeman, you would modify it to
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1325
     permit it with certain federal regulations?
1326
          Mr. {Freeman.} Again, putting in place those minimum
1327
      standards. In the absence of that, or even with the changes
1328
     that are recommended, people are going to continue to game.
     As we mentioned before, in 2012 nearly $3 billion was spent.
1329
1330
     Fixing the Wire Act does nothing to change the desire that
     has been referenced.
1331
1332
          Mr. {Lance.} I tend to agree with that, and certainly I
1333
     believe in New Jersey we have tried to be responsible. And
1334
      let me repeat that I believe that New Jersey regulation is
     strict, and we have had a generation of experience in this
1335
1336
      regard. But I certainly respect both of your points of view
1337
     on this issue.
1338
           Mr. Pappas, regarding Congressman Barton's legislation,
1339
     would it in any way prevent New Jersey from offering games of
1340
      chance such as blackjack or slots?
1341
          Mr. {Pappas.} No, sir, it would not restrict the
1342
      ability for any house-banked games. Poker would be the only
1343
     place where New Jersey would have to consult with the federal
1344
      law.
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Mr. {Lance.} And from your perspective, that

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1346
     consultation would be relatively easy and seamless and it is
1347
      likely that New Jersey could continue to do what it is
1348
     currently doing?
1349
          Mr. {Pappas.} That would be our hope. As an
1350
      organization, we fought very hard for the New Jersey law and
1351
     we support that law. We also support Mr. Barton's law, and
1352
     we hope that they can work together.
1353
          Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. Let me say that from my
1354
     perspective, the governor of New Jersey, my close friend
1355
     Governor Christie, and the legislature of New Jersey and
     those who administer our laws in New Jersey try to work in a
1356
1357
     comprehensive fashion and we try to work with all of those
1358
     who are interested in this issue including all of those on
      this panel, and I want to thank the panel. And Mr. Abboud,
1359
1360
      you certainly represent a very great corporation in this
      country, Sands, and I deeply respect that. Thank you, Mr.
1361
1362
     Chairman.
1363
           Mr. {Terry.} Thank you, Mr. Lance. And now the
1364
     Chairman Emeritus for the Full Committee, Mr. Joe Barton.
1365
     You are recognized.
          Mr. {Barton.} Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me
1366
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1367
      start out. I was being somewhat flippant when I talked about
1368
      God being for this bill. Obviously, God doesn't care a fig
1369
      one way or the other about our bill, but I will say as a
1370
     practicing Christian that God does give men and women free
1371
     will, and I think we ought to have a law that reflects free
1372
     will in this issue.
1373
           I did not say in my opening statement but we do have
1374
      some representatives of the Indian casinos and the Indian
1375
     Gaming Association in the room. And they were invited to
1376
     present testimony and to be a part of the panel. And it is a
     voluntary basis. So they were invited, and they chose not
1377
1378
      to. But obviously Indian gaming is a huge part of this issue
1379
      since almost as much and perhaps more people play in Indian
1380
     casinos than in non-Indian casinos.
1381
           Mr. Freeman, in your testimony you gave the list of
      things that you said federal legislation should include or
1382
      accomplish. In listening to you I believe that my bill, H.R.
1383
1384
      2666, hits all those points. Do you agree with that?
1385
          Mr. {Freeman.} Mr. Barton, your bill certainly hits
1386
      those points and others. There are points we would certainly
      like to see added to that, and I am happy to discuss those
1387
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1388
     with you.
1389
          Mr. {Barton.} Okay. And Mr. Abboud, I am glad that you
1390
     are here and you represent the Sands Corporation. The first
1391
     hotel casino that I stayed in as a young man when I went to
1392
     Las Vegas for the first time was the old Sands, and just last
1393
      year I held a political fundraising event at the Venetian
1394
     which I believe is a property of the current Sands
1395
     Corporation. And so I have great respect for the company
1396
     that you represent.
1397
          Ms. Schakowsky pointed out in her questioning some
     advertising material. I would like to put that up on the
1398
1399
     board, up on the screen, that Cantor Gaming, which is a
1400
     vendor of the Sands and does the Venetian, has on that
1401
     particular slide right there.
1402
           [Slide]
           Mr. {Barton.} ``Is there anything you can't do on a
1403
1404
      smart phone or tablet nowadays. Mobile casino gaming is
      available to you on property during your stay. You can even
1405
1406
     play from your room.'' And then the next one, which is again
1407
     at the Venetian. It talks about their sports book, that you
     can wager from anywhere in Nevada. Now, I want to be fair on
1408
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1409
      the first slide about the gaming. It does not allow you to
1410
     play poker from your room for some reason. You can do slots
1411
     or roulette or Wheel of Fortune or whatever. I would like to
1412
     hear your comments on this because what you are advertising
1413
     here, as Ms. Schakowsky pointed out, is the same thing that
1414
     we are talking about in my bill for poker only. It is just a
1415
     matter of how wide the geography is or the wireless
1416
     connection.
1417
          Mr. {Abboud.} Well, that is why we are here today, and
1418
      I appreciate the opportunity to respond to what Congressman
1419
     Schakowsky said because it is all about human interaction,
      right? Congressman, all of you, have the right to eyeball me
1420
1421
      and determine whether or not I am telling the truth, and you
1422
     can hold me accountable. It doesn't happen with a lot of
1423
      online gaming opportunities, does it?
1424
           And it is also about the location. That is a very
1425
      controlled environment in a regulated state, in a regulated
1426
      casino, that can only be done within the four walls of our
1427
     building. You have to go up to Congress Terry, if he works
1428
      at the cage, to fill out the application, have an eyeball-to-
      eyeball experience, make sure you aren't on the self-
1429
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1430
      exclusion list, make sure that we don't think you have had
1431
     too much to drink, a whole series--
1432
           Mr. {Barton.} But you are--I don't want you to
1433
      filibuster the last 30 seconds. What your company is
1434
     advertising here, except for the geography, is the same thing
1435
      that my bill does, and my bill is poker only. Poker only.
1436
     Now, I have never met a professional roulette player. I have
1437
     never met a professional slots player. But there are lots of
1438
     professional poker players because it is a game of skill.
1439
     Now, if we are the final table here, Mr. Long, myself, Mr.
     Harper, Mr. Terry, Ms. Schakowsky, I have got a high
1440
     probability I can tell you which one of us comes out the
1441
1442
     winner at the final table because I have played with Billy
      Long, and I think he probably beats me. Now, I have never
1443
1444
     played with Jan, so I don't know. She may be a sleeper. But
     poker is a game of skill, and all my bill does is allow free
1445
1446
     will at the state level if the governor allows it for people
1447
     who want to to play poker online. And I again appreciate Mr.
1448
      Terry for his holding this hearing, and I am going to stay
1449
      and hear the other questions. And maybe, if given an
      opportunity, I would like a second round for myself, if that
1450
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1451 is--1452 Mr. {Terry.} The gentlelady from Illinois and I will 1453 discuss that. Mr. Harper, you are recognized for 5 minutes. 1454 Mr. {Harper.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I thank each of you for being here on what is a very important topic and 1455 1456 one that has created a little bit of a division, okay? Quite 1457 a divide. But you know, we have of course legal gambling in 1458 the State of Mississippi. It is a big industry, on average 1459 about \$2.2 billion worth of revenue a year or spent on 1460 gambling in Mississippi versus maybe, what, \$10 billion a year on average in Nevada perhaps? But it is a tourism-1461 1462 driven business. The brick-and-mortar issues very important 1463 there, and it is a destination so that what you see is not just a casino but you see restaurants, golf courses, water 1464 1465 parks, I mean other things that are there that draw that. 1466 This brings none of that. And my concern, I guess my overriding concern I have is if we address this issue and we 1467 1468 do what Mr. Barton proposes or what others may propose, is 1469 how are we doing anything to address what is the underlying 1470 problem or the background problem of offshore and out-of-1471 country illegal sites? We are not addressing that. And

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1472
      certainly if we restore the Wire Act and give it some teeth,
1473
     perhaps we can do it. But it would seem to me that this
1474
     bill, the problem that I have, one of the problems I have
1475
     with it is if we allow states to--if we make it legal and
1476
      then states can opt out, it would seem to me if you were
1477
      going to go that route, the better thing would be to make it
1478
      illegal and let the state legislatures opt in, at least might
1479
     give some better safeguards, not that I am proposing that,
1480
     but I am just saying versus what we are seeing here.
1481
           So my concern I guess is, and I will start with you if I
      can, Mr. Abboud, what in your view would it take for the
1482
     United States to be able to efficiently and effectively
1483
1484
      regulate Internet gambling and control the offshore illegal
1485
      sites? Do we have the ability to do that if we were to have
1486
      the will to do that?
           Mr. {Abboud.} Thank you, Congressman. I think that we
1487
          Government is doing with online pharmacies today. They
1488
1489
      shut down 1,200 illegal online pharmacies. To say that we
1490
      can't do it is not a plausible answer. And I think when it
1491
      comes to the safety of the industry and the integrity of it,
      it is the FBI that has testified before Congress and sent
1492
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1493
      letters saying that there is no guarantee that you can
1494
     prevent youth from gambling.
1495
           And with all due respect to Congressman Barton, I am a
1496
     big fan of his. When you all are playing poker together
1497
     around a table, you can't show each other your cards. You
1498
      can't collude against each other because it is human
1499
      interaction. I don't know what happens online. No one has
1500
     proven to me that you can't collude against each other.
1501
           This is in its infancy, in its infancy. And it is a
1502
      rush to market, as I said before, because the Wire Act was
1503
     overturned. That is not the day the Internet became safe.
1504
      It is not a safe place for a lot of different transactions.
1505
     And I said before, this is a play to the youth of America,
1506
      and this is going to be our Joe Camel moment. And if we do
1507
     not behave responsibly and protect ourselves against what
      could prey on youth and other people, it could very well be
1508
     the demise of our industry. And to go forward would be
1509
1510
      irresponsible.
1511
          Mr. {Harper.} Wouldn't it seem that the best place to
1512
      start then is let us go ahead and do everything we can within
      our power from a technological standpoint to shut down the
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1514
      illegal sites?
1515
          Mr. {Abboud.} Absolutely. And there has not been
1516
      enough discussion but that I think we are--everyone on this
1517
     panel is in agreement to shut down the illegal sites. And it
1518
      is essential. If that is all that came out of this whole
1519
     process, we would all be a lot better off. But we haven't
1520
     done anything, and the industry, including my company and
1521
      everyone on this panel and including the no-casino people,
1522
     have not done enough to push for that effort.
1523
          Mr. {Harper.} And if you don't address that, of course
      if you make it legal across the board and there is going to
1524
     be additional regulatory burden and responsibilities and
1525
1526
     costs which would seem would be something that the players
     would incur, would that not then naturally drive them to the
1527
1528
     cheaper site in their views?
           Mr. {Abboud.} Well, I think--
1529
1530
           Mr. {Harper.} If you haven't stopped the offshore
1531
      illegal sites.
1532
          Mr. {Abboud.} Thank you.
                                      I think if you don't--if it
     was to be legalized today and we don't shut off the illegal
1533
      operators, I think that the industry as it exists today is at
1534
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1535 an unfair advantage because they will be operating in the 1536 regulated environment. There is nothing that is going to 1537 prevent the illegal operator for what we call giving away the 1538 market, giving away the house, adding more incentives, making it easier to get online. They will go down to the bottom, 1539 1540 and it will be easier to go to the illegal sites unless we 1541 shut them down, unless it is a complete uniform shutdown of 1542 Internet gaming. 1543 Mr. {Harper.} I thank each of you for being here. My 1544 time is expired and yield. 1545 Mr. {Terry.} Thank you. And now the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Johnson, is recognized. 1546 1547 Mr. {Johnson.} I thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know, I believe strongly that states' rights plays a predominant role 1548 1549 in the decisions that we will make about gaming. I think the 1550 state governors, the legislatures, the people of the states 1551 are much more--in a better position to be able to decide what 1552 they want than regulators here in Washington, D.C. But I 1553 also understand, being an IT geek myself, that the Internet 1554 has opened the door to a different kind of technology that has to be looked at and evaluated. 1555

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1556
          Mr. Freeman, let us start with you. The AGA has changed
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      its position on Internet gaming over the years. What is its
1558
     current position on Internet poker and online gaming? Do you
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     want a federal law or do you want the states to be in charge
1560
     of that?
1561
          Mr. {Freeman.} The AGA's position was adopted in 2010,
1562
     and that is the current position of the organization. We
1563
      support a Federal Government role here in regulating this.
1564
     We support a poker solution at the federal level, and we
1565
      support the ability of states to opt-in as to whether or not
      they choose to want to offer that game.
1566
           In the absence of federal action, states have moved
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1568
      forward with this. We have begun to see states like New
      Jersey do this in a very effective manner, along with Nevada
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1570
     and Delaware. And it is true, the industry is increasingly
1571
      interested in what New Jersey is doing because they are
     proving they can do it effectively. And that is of great
1572
1573
      interest to us.
1574
          Mr. {Johnson.} Yeah. You know, my concern from a
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      technological perspective is to say we are going to regulate
      it is one thing. To do it effectively and protect the
1576
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1577 innocent, you know -- I do believe that gambling is an 1578 enticement to some who would see a potential quick fix to a 1579 financial problem. I understand that. I also understand 1580 though that we don't outlaw prescription drugs because some 1581 people fall victim to addictions to prescription drugs. 1582 is all about the choice, and I firmly believe that the 1583 American people have the ability to make those kinds of 1584 decisions. 1585 My concern is how the technology, how protections would 1586 be put in place to protect minors, to protect children, to protect the situation that our chairman talked about where 1587 1588 his kid uses his credit card and goes out a couple hundred 1589 thousand dollars away without him knowing about it, because 1590 we know today that minors, young people, others that should 1591 not get to certain restricted adult sites and other sites are 1592 able to do so because again, being an IT geek myself, I know 1593 that there is no perfect security. 1594 So how do you--those of you that are proponents, you can 1595 just sound off one at a time if you want to. How do you 1596 propose to make sure that our innocent young people aren't the ones, and maybe people like my chairman who wind up with 1597

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1598
     a couple of hundred thousand dollar gambling debt that he
1599
     didn't know was going to be on his credit card, to fall
1600
     victim?
1601
          Mr. {Pappas.} If I can respond first, and thank you for
1602
      the question, I think it is very important that we look at
      these issues and that we see how regulation can solve them.
1603
1604
     Again, we are not talking about a theoretical, can this be
1605
      regulated. This is being regulated today in three states,
1606
     and it has been regulated in European jurisdictions for over
1607
      10 years. Ten years. This is not in its infancy. This is a
1608
     mature industry that has dealt with these issues for over a
1609
     decade and responded to them accordingly.
1610
           With respect to underage access, I have already
1611
     mentioned to you that there has not been a single reported
1612
      incident of underage access because of this tight age-
1613
     verification technologies that are available. It is not
1614
      simply going on and clicking here. I am 18 or I am 21, let
1615
     me gamble. You have to go through multi-layer age
1616
     verification to not only prove that you are who you say you
1617
     are but that you are of the approved age. So it is certainly
1618
     not like any other form of e-commerce that is not age
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1619 restricted. This is very restrictive. 1620 In terms of problem gambling, there are very specific 1621 ways to address it, and I would argue, and this may blow 1622 people's minds, I would argue that it is easier to protect 1623 problem gamblers online than it is in the brick-and-mortar 1624 casino. I could walk into the Venetian tomorrow with \$1,000 1625 in my pocket, play roulette, play craps and play poker and 1626 walk out and not a single person knows I was in the casino 1627 and I lost \$1,000. Online it is impossible. They know every 1628 moment you are on the site. They know every game you are playing, every wager you are making, every win you are 1629 1630 making, every loss you are making. It is tracked and 1631 recorded in real time, and regulators recognize that that 1632 wealth of data is gold in terms of properly regulating and 1633 ensuring that it is not abused. Mr. {Johnson.} I appreciate your passion, and my time 1634 has run out. I would simply point out we have got a prime 1635 1636 example with HealthCare.gov. Regulated does not necessarily 1637 equal secure. Mr. {Terry.} Thank you, Mr. Johnson. At this time I 1638 recognize Mr. Long from Missouri. 1639

Mr. {Long.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Johnson,

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1641
     with your comments about the chairman, I am going to miss you
1642
     on this subcommittee.
          Mr. {Terry.} Oh, and by the--
1643
1644
          Mr. {Long.} I want one of those credit cards where you
1645
      get $100,000 on there or whatever that is.
1646
          Mr. {Terry.} To clarify for the record, he was not
1647
      gambling. He was buying lacrosse stuff and iTunes.
1648
           Mr. {Long.} Mr. Abboud, I got a question for you.
1649
     Unfortunately during these hearings, we can now go back and
1650
     pull the transcript immediately, so I thought I heard you
1651
      saying--correct me if I am wrong--but when you were talking
1652
      to Mr. Terry early on--in fact, I think he did the first
1653
      questioning after you all gave your openings. I thought I
     understand you to say that you are okay if poker is legalized
1654
     on the Internet as long as it is not expanded to include all
1655
1656
      forms of gambling.
1657
           Mr. {Abboud.} No, we are, for the record, we are
1658
      opposed to all forms of Internet gaming.
1659
           Mr. {Long.} Okay. I will have to go back and listen to
      that because that is what I thought I heard. Mr. Eggert, as
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1661
      far as these poker bots are concerned, these are computer
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     programs that they operate how? Is this the people running
1663
      the site has someone playing against you or is this someone
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      in their apartment that hooks up to a computer and acts like
      they are a living, breathing person playing a living,
1665
1666
     breathing person in another state or another country or how
1667
     do they work?
1668
          Mr. {Eggert.} They can be both types. There have been
1669
     poker sites that have used bots to stimulate games so that
1670
      there are more people to sit down at a game.
1671
          Mr. {Long.} Kind of like a shell in a casino then?
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          Mr. {Eggert.} Right.
1673
          Mr. {Long.} Okay.
           Mr. {Eggert.} And you know there they should be telling
1674
1675
     people it is a bot, but they haven't always done that. But
      the bots that are of most concern are not from the site, are
1676
     ones that people have designed. They are running on their
1677
1678
     home computers so it looks like they are playing, but
1679
     actually the decisions they are making, whether to bet or
1680
      raise or fold are being made by the computer software and not
1681
     by a human.
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1682 Mr. {Long.} Okay. And Mr. Freeman, for you, a few 1683 years ago, I think back 10 years ago, there was a guy whose 1684 name was Moneymaker, believe it or not, that won the world 1685 series of poker which he had gotten in on what they call a satellite. He played 40 bucks or something to play a 1686 1687 tournament, ended up winning 6 or 7 million, whatever it was. 1688 So that kind of really put jet fuel into the whole 1689 Internet poker thing which it thrived for several years until 1690 the Black Friday shutdown. But during the course of that 1691 there were some very high-profile cheating scandals where the 1692 operators of these sites were actually looking at your cards, at the other people they were playing cards, and with the 1693 1694 skill of the poker players, they realized after a fashion--I 1695 think 60 Minutes did a special on that. If this legislation 1696 goes through, how can people be assured that that type of 1697 activity does not continue or starts in again I guess? 1698 Mr. {Freeman.} Yeah, Congressman I think you speak to 1699 exactly the market we all want to prevent. In those days 1700 with companies based in Costa Rica and elsewhere around the 1701 world, where we didn't have the protections, we didn't have 1702 the regulations built in, there were a lot of scary things

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1703
      that took place. What we are talking about is a regulated
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     environment with licensed companies. It was a real reason
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      that licensed companies don't want to see underage people
1706
     online. There is a real reason licensed companies don't want
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     to see cheating take place. That is because they can lose
1708
     their license, not just of their on-line facility but their
1709
     brick-and-mortar facility in which it has already been
1710
     mentioned they have invested billions of dollars. You have a
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     moral and a business incentive for the industry to do this in
1712
     the most proper, regulated and effective manner, and that is
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     what will assure, rather than the black market, that is what
1714
     will assure that consumers are protected.
1715
           Mr. {Long.} I know with your American Gaming
     Association that you represent several members that I assume
1716
1717
      they all have brick-and-mortar facilities, do they not?
1718
           Mr. {Freeman.} Everyone within our association on the
1719
      operator's side has a brick-and-mortar facility. We also
1720
     have all the leading manufacturers in the industry as well.
1721
          Mr. {Long.} And I know you can't say into the future,
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     but as your best guess, if this legislation did pass and
     people were authorized to open up online poker only casinos,
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1724
      let us say, do you visualize that being an MGM, a Caesars, a
1725
      Sands, a Wynn? Will it be the operators that are out there
1726
     now in the brick-and-mortar marketplaces or will it be
1727
      smaller operators?
          Mr. {Freeman.} Yeah, I think that goes back to
1728
1729
      Congressman Harper's point before. How do we protect the
1730
     brick-and-mortar investments that have taken place in
1731
     Mississippi and Missouri and elsewhere? You already have
1732
     these facilities standing. How do we make sure that they
1733
     thrive? We allow them to tap into the new market. If we
1734
     don't allow them to tap into the new market, we can assure
1735
      that they go the way of Borders and Blockbuster and others if
1736
      they can't adapt, if they can't keep up with innovation.
1737
           Mr. {Long.} Yeah, but my question is do you think they
1738
     will be the only ones that would--
1739
           Mr. {Freeman.} I think it is up to states to determine
     how they want to structure this. In New Jersey they have
1740
1741
      structured it in such a way where the brick-and-mortar
1742
      facilities are the only ones that can offer it.
1743
           Mr. {Long.} One quick question because I don't have
1744
     time to go to someone else so I will ask you. Nevada
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1745
      apparently has online poker now, New Jersey is going forward
1746
     and Delaware I believe were the three. But let us say that
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      they all three had it tomorrow. Can those people in Nevada
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      own--do you have to be a resident of those states, number
1749
      one, to play when you are in, physically in those states?
1750
     And can you play if you are in Nevada and New Jersey has it
1751
     now, let us say, could someone in Nevada play against someone
1752
      in New Jersey or do Jersey people all play against Jersey
1753
     people and Nevada against Nevada or Delaware?
1754
          Mr. {Terry.} The gentleman's time is over, but I will
      give you 10 seconds--
1755
1756
          Mr. {Freeman.} Thank you.
1757
          Mr. {Terry.} --to order.
1758
          Mr. {Freeman.} I also have two points.
1759
          Mr. {Terry.} To answer.
           Mr. {Freeman.} One, you don't have to be a resident of
1760
      the state. You have to be within the boundaries of the state
1761
1762
      as identified by geolocation companies, number one.
1763
      two, on your point about can these states work together.
1764
      They probably can. They have not reached agreements to date,
     but that option is there for New Jersey, Delaware and Nevada
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1766
     to begin to work together.
1767
          Mr. {Long.} Okay. Thank you.
          Mr. {Terry.} Thank you, and that concludes time for
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1769
     questions. I do have a unanimous consent request to include
1770
     the following items for the record, one, statement of the
1771
     National Indian Gaming Association; number two, statement of
1772
     Lyle Beckwith on behalf of the National Association of
1773
     Convenience Stores; number three, statement of Mr. -- is that
1774
     Thaxton?
1775
          {Voice.} Yes.
          Mr. {Terry.} Independent software engineer. Number
1776
     four, exchange of correspondence between the late Mr. C. W.
1777
1778
     Bill Young of Florida and the FBI. Hearing no objections, so
1779
     ordered.
1780
           [The information follows:]
     ******* COMMITTEE INSERT ********
1781
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1782 Mr. {Terry.} And the next item of business is that we have, we as the members, have the right to submit questions 1783 1784 to you, written questions. We will hopefully have those done 1785 within the next couple weeks, and I would appreciate about 14 1786 business days. We don't hold you to an exact standard, but 1787 appreciate if you would get written questions from the 1788 members, from this committee, that you, within about 14 days, 1789 have them back to us. I would appreciate that. 1790 And I just want to thank all of our witnesses for being 1791 here. This was a good discussion. Sometimes we made it a 1792 little light, but this is an extremely important issue. I will make this comment. When Mr. Barton first introduced 1793 1794 this bill, a lot of us thought it was pretty way out there. 1795 But with this decision by the Justice Department, it makes it 1796 a very relevant question and one that we have to deal with. Mr. {Barton.} Would the gentleman yield a moment? 1797 1798 Mr. {Terry.} Absolutely. 1799 Mr. {Barton.} Well, my first bill that I introduced in 1800 this committee was to repeal the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1801 wellhead pricing on natural gas, and that was at that time

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1802
     way out there because John Dingell was chairman.
1803
          Mr. {Terry.} Good point.
           Mr. {Barton.} That happened. About 5 or 6 years ago I
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1805
      started an effort and held a hearing on the BCS, and
1806
     everybody thought that was crazy. Well, thankfully this is
1807
     the last year of the BCS, and we are going to a modified
1808
     playoff. So Mr. Chairman, the time is coming for this bill.
1809
          Mr. {Terry.} We have always thought of you on the
1810
     cutting edge.
1811
          Mr. {Barton.} So time is on our side. Thank you, again
1812
     chairman for holding the hearing.
          Mr. {Terry.} Well, thank you. And so again, I thank
1813
1814
     all of our witnesses, and we are adjourned.
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           [Whereupon, at 2:18 p.m., the Subcommittee was
1816
     adjourned.]
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